BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

BOMBAY : SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1841.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1841.

THE Steamer *Victoria*, Lieutenant A. H. Ormsby, Commanding came to anchor this morning at ½ past 9, bringing intelligence from London to the 4th January, Paris to the 6th, and Malta to the 10th. The following is a List of her Passengers :

John Middleton Esq.,
Lieut. Waugh,
Dr. Campbell,
Mr. Lenos,
Captain Young,
Mr. and Mrs. Hogg,
Mr. and Mrs. Scott,
Dr. J. Scott,
Mr. and Mrs. Unwin,
Mrs. Rowley,
Mr. Hope,
Dr. Moore,
Mr. and Mrs. Larkin,
Captain Dodgin,
Captain Drum,
Mrs. Elliot,
Mr. Stewart,
Mrs. Elphinstone,
Miss Stafford,
Mr. Beckwith,
Mr. Leeson,
Mrs. Crockett,
Mr. and Miss Jones,
Mr. G. Jones,
Major Raitt,
Mrs. Moore,
Mr. Lamb,
Dr. Shaw,
Mr. Green,
Mr. Jameson,
Mr. Parsons,
Mr. Alexander,
Mr. A and B. Wise,
Mr. Dorin,
Dr. Larkins,
Mr. Bell,
Assistant Surgeon John Morris & 6 Servants,

FROM ADEN.

Conductor Hardie,
26 European Artillery,
11 Women and Children,
20 Native Troops.

THE news brought by this mail is of some importance, there was a rumour that the "Grande Nation" were very much dissatisfied and that it was her intention to send an army of occupation into Spain and Portugal, so that there is a probability of a war breaking out. Some disagreement also appears to exist between Russia and England. The name of our Princess Royal is to be Adelaide Louisa Victoria. The Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Kent, and it is said the Duchess D'Orleans, being God mothers, the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Sussex, God fathers. There is no probability of Captain Reynolds being restored and the general opinion entertained is that no leniency will be shewed or will the sentence be in any way whatever be interfered with. The failure of Wright and Co. Bankers, Covent Garden, appears to be more extensive than was at first supposed. It is said their liabilities are to the extent of 800,000 pounds. The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Petre and many other noblemen and Gentlemen being large creditors. A Subscription has been set on foot in England and appears to have met with very general success, namely that for providing a fund for the endowment of Bishoprics in our Colonies and Foreign possessions. It is believed that should the amount of immediate Subscriptions realise a sufficient sum, Bishops for Malta and New Zealand will be immediately appointed. A petition has been presented to the Queen by the Lieutenants of the Army, who were placed on half pay at the close of the late war praying that an additional 6d. per diem might be added to their subsistence. On December the 18th, Her Majesty appeared for the first time since her Accouchement, in public, she rode out with Prince Albert, the Princess Royal is said to be "a Charming Baby," and continues to enjoy the best of health.

"The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed the following officers to be Knights Companion of the Bath—

Captain Charles John Austen, of the Royal Navy; Captain the Honourable William Waldegrave, of the Royal Navy; Captain Maurice Frederick F. Berkeley, of the Royal Navy; Captain Edward Collier, of the Royal Navy; Captain William Wilmot Henderson, of the Royal Navy; Captain Arthur Fanshawe, of the Royal Navy; Captain Houston Steward, of the Royal Navy; Captain Edward Boxer, of the Royal Navy; Captain Henry Byam Martin, of the Royal Navy; Captain Henry John Codrington, of the Royal Navy; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Walker, of the Royal Marines; Captain William Honeyman Henderson, of the Royal Navy; and Captain Horatio Austin, of the Royal Navy."

The public opinion against Lord Cardigan has in no way subsided—he appeared at Drury Lane Concerts on the 23rd December last, and the bursts of indignation that the Boxes, Pit and Gallery universally gave vent to, appears to have compelled His Lordship to retire, he appeared much disconcerted at the conduct of the audience.—Captain Reynolds, has applied to the Horse Guards for leave to sell out,—three weeks had passed over, and no answer had been given to his application, it was presumed that Parliament would eventually settle the Question: Lt. General Sir W. Pringle died on the 23rd December last, he was Colonel of the 45th Regiment, and had served with distinction throughout the whole of the Peninsular War.

"The Chartists in the provinces held public meetings on Dec. 21st for the purpose of petitioning her Majesty for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and to adopt other measures calculated to secure the return of those Chartist leaders to their native land. Burmingham was selected as the central point, and the result of the different meetings throughout the country is to be forwarded to the committee of that town. The Chartists propose settling an annuity of 90l. upon Mrs. John Frost, and for that purpose arrangements are being made by the London Committee."

An expedition has been fitted out and left England in the last week in December for Guiana to explore and settle the boundaries of that country. Our correspondent from Liverpool informs us that the prospects of the Cotton Trade for the present year are favourable and that the consumption will quite equal if not surpass that of former years and that prices must and will advance.

"A force of from seven to nine line-of-battle ships and some frigates are said to be preparing for service in the Channel, and are to be completed for that purpose as soon as possible. The following ships are already commissioned for, it is said, the above service :—*Belleisle* 72, *Impregnable* 104, *Caledonia* 120, *Comperdown* 104, *Queen* 110, *Bombay* 84, and *Indus* 72."

"Some German papers have lately given obscure hints of the existence of a pretender to the throne of Prussia, and a strange story on that subject has appeared in the *Courier de la Moselle* In a letter, under convenieut date of "Frontiers of Prussia," it is alleged that an elder brother of the present King, having been assassinated, left a son who is now major, in garrison in Mentz He is said to be—as pretenders always are—highly accomplished, and it is asserted that several of the first famillies in Prussia have determined to support him. This conspiracy, we are assured will soon astonish Europe by its result."

France appears to have been most enthusiastic in receiving the remains of Napoleon, indeed our correspondent say's that an "attempt at description can give not an adequate idea. Warlike preparations were going on in Portugal and there was every prospect of this country being engaged in another war. We thus close our precis and shall continue to extract in our next issue all the news.

FROM OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENT.

CAIRO, 19th January 1841.

SINCE the renunciation of the Convention of Napier by Admiral Stopford, and the consequent return of the Messengers sent for Ibrahim Pacha, but little is said of our political question, the principal event of the last month has been the arrival of H. M. Steam Frigate *Stromboli*, from Constantinople, with the Sultan's Admiral Walker Pacha, and another Turkish Dignitary to receive their Fleet, we understand the term of 20 days is allowed Mehemet Ali, to restore it to its original state and give it up,—the order he is complying with, and it is supposed will not offer any further resistance to the commands of his sovereigns the pachalic of Egypt will be held as are the other Ottoman Pachalics, consequently not heriditarily, and we hope that the oppressed population will be cheered before long by the genial influence of the Hatti Scheriff of Gulhane, the Turkish Magna Charta, which will guarantee their lives and properties, and confer on them the other advantage so satisfactorily opened to view by the Editor of the *Oriental Observer* (Manzari Shark,) of Smyrna, who being in the country, where it is in operation, is in a position to judge of its bearings and efficacy; his zeal for the amelioration of the condition of his adopted country is highly honorable.

The Batteries extraordinary at Alexandria, are being dismantled and the National Guard has been dissolved, but many of the most efficient members were seized for the Nizam or regular Infantry; In Cairo the drilling of the National Guard continues and files of chained conscripts are still dragged in from the surrounding country.

In the Suez Desert, the Government irregular Horse have reaped a little harvest of 30 pair of Ears, 8 Heads, and six live prisoners; this coup de main has greatly exasperated the losing party and they vow all sorts of retaliation, it was performed by 200 of these Turks divided in 3 bodies, 100 in the centre, 50 on each Flank formed along the road opposite the place, at some distance the Bedouin Camp was ascertained to be, who started off at dawn of day helter skelter, full gallop, and came on the others before they were wide awake. The Mails continued to be protected by Guards and the Passengers accompany them, this mode of travelling in Caravans is much more agreeable than singly,—the number and variety of persons affording much to divert the attention from the monotony of the Desert route.

The extra fatigue is very severe to the Passage Agencies and the exertions of all connected with these Establishments are we hope duly appreciated by those who benefit by them. Additional facilities are continually effected, and the number of Passengers continually on the increase.

The splendid Steamers of the P. and O. Company traverse with the exactitude of Clock Work,—besides which we have every ten days the French Packets,—with excellent accommodations and in Summer very regular, but the rough weather puts them out sadly, we have now two sets of Mails and Passengers due by them.

La Grande Nation discovers very opportunely, that the Emperor of Morocco has insulted them and are directing their warlike powers against his country. Between them and Abdel Kader, the Emperor is in a quandary and is likely to get into much trouble, if some friend does not help him.

The French employées here are at last obliged to acknowledge that their Govt. has abandoned the Pacha.

Ibrahim Pacha has arrived at El Arysh and will be in Cairo in 3 or 4 days. Suleiman Pacha comes by way of Akaba, the Grand Army will come in as they can find Camels, they evacuated Damascus the end of December, and were computed, followers wounded &c. at 60,000, possibly 20,000 effective Soldiers among them.

By the last accounts we learn that Mehemet Ali is to reduce the Forces in this country, Nubia Doryola Sennaar &c. to 18,000 that he is not to retain any of his own Navy, and is forbidden to build more Ships, but at the command of his Sovereign. All his seaworthy Ships will be sent to join the Turkish Fleet and the unsound broken up, also that he is not to coin any more money, and that the currency is to be put on a footing with that of Turkey, no difference of exchange as heretofore, this will raise the value of coin in this country 8 to 10 ℘ Cent.

The Monopolies are to be allowed one year more to enable the Pacha to balance his accounts, of this permission he is making the most, for under pretence of supplying the Turkish Fleet (which we know will get very little) he has bought up the present stock of Butter about 10,000 Cwt. at the low price of about 2d ℘ lb intending to sell it ultimately at trible the cost. This year we shall have abundance of every produce in Egypt, thanks to the unusually high price but under this system it benefits none, but the Tyrant of the soil. The Turkish Ships here been lightened of their Guns previous to going out of the Harbour they are destined for either Malta or Marmorice, where the English Fleet is lying, as the wind may serve—they are to be placed in company with our Ships to acquire their Drill and Tactics that they may be enabled to co-operate with them.

The Pacha had the kindness to lend one of his Steamer Yachts to bring up the Passengers by the *Oriental* and it is to return immediately for Commodore Napier.

Mr. Anderson one of the Directors of the P. and O. Company has arrived ℘ *Oriental* and accompanied the Passengers to Suez, to make himself acquainted with this part of the line. Mr. Levick the Company's Agent at Suez has returned.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Aden, February 2d, 1841.

THE Steamer is now on the point of sailing, and I have merely time to write you and my friends in Bombay a short account of Aden Gaiety.—We have succeeded in getting up a kind of Race, and I have the pleasure of sending you a short account of it. As a commencement we had a hurdle race, but only 3 horses started, viz.

Mr. Crowder's, Aggravator,
Mr. Gill's, Brisk,
Mr. Trower's, Win it.

There were 9 other horses entered but the horses that started took the hurdles beautifully, and after a close run Mr. Gill's came in as winner. After this two other horses started, Mr. Orrok's, Greybeard, and Mr. J. Moyle's, Victor, the latter winning easily—there were several other minor starts afterwards, this is the commencement of Races in this quarter of India, and I fancy they will be the forerunners of many others. With regard to the health of the troops, I should say they were doing well. The Europeans have not many at the present time sick and the 10th Regt. N. I. have about 70 in Hospital. In fact the sooner the men have relief the better, as they appear to be suffering dreadfully from the effects of the last hot season. The weather is at present delightfully cool and all doing well, but there is much to be feared as soon as the warm weather sets in.

TURKEY.

MANZARI SHARK, JANUARY 8.

Constantinople 5th January.

The *Stromboli*, British Government Steamer, which set out from this place last week is not gone to Egypt but to Marmorice Bay, to join the fleet anchored there. Captn. Fanshaw returned by her. The Austrian Government Steamer Marianne also went in the same direction. It was deemed proper by the Porte to send a Turkish Steamer to Alexandria, and the Iskudar, Captn. Lambert, proceeded yesterday taking Mazloom Bey, bearer of the Grand Vezir to the letter of submission of Mehmed Ali Pasha; Yaver Pasha (Admiral Walker) and the Riala Bey (Rear Admiral) to take charge of the fleet; and Ahmed Aga, formerly Sure Emini, who is to visit Arabia Petra, in order to ascertain that the provinces and holy cities are evacuated by the Egyptian troops and restored to the Ottoman authorities. The Iskudar will touch at Marmorice Bay, where the personages composing the mission will have an interview with Admiral Stopford and afterwards go on to Alexandria.

Thus it will very soon be ascertained whether Mehmed Ali was in earnest when he declared that his obedience to the commands of the Sultan would be perfect. The moment for the restoration of the Fleet and the usurped territory is now arrived. If he be wise enough to give them up with a show of alacrity, he will regain the favor of his Sovereign, and enjoy during the remainder of his days that tranquillity to which he has of late been a stranger. Egypt will no longer be exhausted to furnish military resources for the purpose of creating a new power whose existence could tend solely to the subversion of nations. A people eminently agricultural will lay down their arms, to direct the plough and ply the sickle; commercial freedom will replace monopolies, and serene prosperity be seen, where of late nothing has been visible save the turmoil of dissensions and combats. Every thing will depend upon the conduct of the Pasha, whose unfeigned submission must smooth down all difficulties. But should he, unfortunately for himself and humanity, return to his old system of *ruse* and tergiversation, it will not be suitable to the dignity of the Sultan and his august allies to meet him in a field of intrigue, when they have the power to crush him in an instant.

In Egypt the task will be still easier than it was in Syria as the Egyptians have the wrongs of forty years to avenge, and the moment a foreign force appears on the arena, every hand will be raised against him. Such is the reward of tyranny!

On the 2nd the Austrian brig of war *Montecuculi* reached Constantinople, bringing Nourri Bey, on his return from Candia where he had been, (as was stated in our supplement to No. 16.) to install Moustapha Pasha in the government of that beautiful and productive Island on behalf of the Sublime Porte. Nourri Bey was the bearer of dispatches from Moustapha Pasha as well as of an address of the inhabitants, tettifying the joy they feel at being restored to the benign administration of the Sultan, The Porte will immediately send a Muhassil, or collector of revenue, to Candia, into which the reformed institutions are to be introduced at once. It cannot therefore be doubted, that commerce will in due time greatly improve in that quarter, though it is too late for the beneficial change to give extent to cultivation this season.

In reward for the successful termination of his mission, Nourri Bey has been appointed Zidjeritye Emini (Collector of duties on wines and spirits) in the palace of Osman Bey, named Chasse Mussethari (under Secretary of State at the Imperial palace).

The evening of the same day a Council was held at the office of the Minister of Commerce, to discuss a subject of first rate importance to merchents, viz: the mode of disposing of the tithes of produce throughout the empire. Hitherto there has been much waste in the administration of this extensive branch of revenue, and it is likely that all the goods will be exposed to general competition, perhaps to public sale, to which all persons, whether Turks, Rayahs or Franks will will be freely admitted. If it be so arranged that such a quantity of produce is to be delivered at such a place, at a fixed price and determined time, as is likely to be the case, mercantile men will find the field of their operations greatly extended. We beg to call the attention of traders to the advertisement in another part of the paper regarding leeches.

Another fabricator of false Sebims has been discovered, and put in prison previous to taking his trial. He is an Armenian artisan of highly respectable connexions and is said to have been driven to this immoral and dangerous expedient, by having got into pecuniary difficulties. If found guilty he will be condemned to the galleys.

The Persian envoy Meerza Djafer, was admitted to an audience of the Sultan on the 2nd. The Courts of Tehran and Constantinople are now upon excellent terms.

The Chevalier de Quaglia transacted business with H. E. Reshid Pasha on the 3rd.

To day the Fetva Emini, Arif Efendi, inspector of Anatolia set out on his mission.

No Tartars have arrived for many days past from Syria, so that we have no news whatever from that quarter.

Our carnaval gaieties have commenced. On Sunday the first public balls were given, and tomorrow all the establishments for maskers and dancers will be open. Gaming is prohibited under severe penalties, young men may therefore enjoy the diversion to be found in the halls of Terpsichore, without the risk of being robbed of their money by licensed blacklegs. It is hoped therefore that the exciting season will pass over without a renewal of the assassinations and murders which last year were the too numerous offspring of losses at play. Even a confirmed reprobate may warm himself in a dance, and go home without feeling an inclination to cut throats by the way. The Police has been very active in Pera for a week past, and a long list of known thieves have been arrested and sent to prison.

A few days ago a boat in which was a greek was accidentally upset, and though he and the boatman were saved, it is said that he lost some effects and among the rest a considerable amount in paper money.

We hear that the big fish that has of late been amusing itself in capsizing Kaicks has been killed, and taken before the Palace of the Sultan for His Highness's inspection. Whether it be a spermacetti whale, or another sea-monster we have not learned.

In consequneece of the present high price of coals, government is seriously giving its attention to the working of the mines at Heraclea in the Black sea, and 200 tons of excellent quality have just been extracted, though they cannot be removed at this stormy period of the year, for want of a mole or breakwater there. It is in contemplation to form one, and when that is done, we may see this fuel reduced to one third or one fourth of the price it now bears here. The coal of Heraclea is nearly as good as English pit coal, and burns remarkably well in furnaces. It may hereafter become an immense resource to Turkey and will facilitate steam navigation wonderfully. Already the steam companies are realising large sums notwithstanding that some of them are paying forty shillings a ton for Newcastle coals.

A friend for whom we entertain the highest respect, who happened to be on board the Seri Pervas when she went ashore during the hurricone of the 2.—3. December, has written us a letter to assure us that we were entirely misinformed when we stated that by proper management the vessel might possibly have been saved. The evidence of our friend who is himself a sailor is strongly in favour of Captn. Lazarich's maritime skill and judgement, to which he ascribes the comparatively trifling loss of life experienced in that awful calamity. We have the greatest possible pleasure in recording such excellent testimony of the abilities and courage of a man of whom we hear every one speak well.

We have no experience in nautical matters, and of course gave the opinion of others, not our own. The situation of Captn, Lazarich was a peculiar one. He had an excellen boat under him, but the power of her engine was so trifling comparedt with her bulk, that she was at once at the mercy of the storm, and with five or six hundred affrighted landsmen on board, the confusion must have been dreadful. Seamen, imagine that when off St, Stephano and Captn. Lazarich could not get the ship's head to the wind by hoisting his after sail, he should have set his jib and foresail, got way on her, and wore her round; but even this might have been of no avail had it been possible to execute the manœuvre, They also think that he might have dropped his anchors long before the Seri Pervas took the shore, as they would have brought the boats head to the wind and she might with the full power of her engines, have held on; but it may be easy to imagine expedients when we are seated by a good fire on dry land and very difficult to execute them when the fury of a hurricane sets all human efforts at defiance. We therefore accept the testimony of the gentlemam who was on board, and have satisfaction in stating our firm conviction that the loss of the Seri Pervas proceeded from no fault of Captn. Lazarich, to whom we wish better luck than to be in a large steamer with engines of 160 horse power, instead of the 200 or perhaps 240 required by her size and shap.

EGYPT.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Alexandria, 27th December.

The news which we have received by the French Government steam boat *Leoridas*, from Alexandria, is of less than usual interest. The political state of the country remains in much the same condition as by our last notices. The Stromboli which is daily expected from Constantinople, will settle this important question in all probability, but Mehmed Ali continues arming and projecting new plans with his usual rapidity of imagination.

17th. In the morning the *Great* Liverpool arrived, having made the voyage out in 14 days including her stoppages at Gibraltar and Malta, at the former place 7 and the latter 24 hours. The mails were forwarded the same evening and the greater part of the passengers availed themselves of this occasion to proceed to Suez under the care of Mr. Hill, to whom Mehmed Ali had given an escort from Cairo, in consequence of the danger anticipated from the attacks of the Bedouins between that city and Suez.

H. B. M. steamer *Hydra*, arrived on the same day from Beirout having on board General Sir Charles Smith.

The Egyptian steamer "Generoso" got up her steam, in order to proceed to the coast of Syria. From some unknown motive however her fires were extinguished the same afternoon, and she still remains here.

Mehmed Ali has become what the French so appropriately call a Gastronome. He has lately been presented by Lieut. Engledue, R. N. commanding the "Great Liverpool" with some fresh salmon, brought out by that officer as a

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present to him, and having had it served up by his French cook, pronounced it highly to his taste !

18th. Lieut Engledue gave a sumptuous dinner on board of his fine steamer to Gen. Sir Charles Smith, Sir Willm Eden, the captins of the "Carysfort" and "Hydra," the English merchants established here, and some other friends.

19th. On passing by the Mahmudie canal this morning, Mehmed Ali was accosted by numbers of those unfortunate beings condemned for life and for shorter periods to the galleys, with entreaties for pardon. On being required to give the natural promise that for the future they would be *good boys* Mehmed Ali consented to their liberation, as well as their fellow sufferers in other parts of the city. So that we have now a select set of vagabonds guilty of every crime let loose again upon the public.

Sir Charles Smith, accompanied by Sir Wm. Eden, Capt. Martin, Capt. Robinson, and several other officers, was presented to Mehmed Ali, and received with much attention and politeness.

22nd. Saied Bey, previous to his leaving for the Delta, paid a visit to the French frigate Ambuscade. On quitting the frigate he received the usual salute, which was returned gun for gun by the vessel to whichhe was not long since promoted. At about 3 P. M. accompanied by Omar Bey, Samy Bey, and Yacoob Bey, Saied quitted for the Delta, for the purpose of sowing and cultivating the land for which each is to be rewarded with a share, on the compretion of their labours.

The Hydra, left this for the Bay of Marmorice, having a letter from Mehmed Ali to to Admiral Stopford.

23rd. Lord Exmouth in his beautiful yacht "Flower of Yarmouth" has arrived here from Candia, and will proceed in a few days to join Sir R. Stopford at his anchorage.

24th. The Great Liverpool left for Malta and Liverpool having on board the India mail from Bombay up to the 1st Instant brought on to Suez by the Cleopatra steamer. By this occasion Genl. Sir C. Smith embarked on his way to England with about 22 other passengers.

It appears that Mehmed Ali is putting off the moment of coming to any settlement, in order to gain time. He appears by no means disposed to discontinue the strengthening of the place, on the contrary, every thing denotes his wish to increase it. The exercise of the guns is more rigorously attended to and practised than ever. Fresh plans are adopted and carried out, nor does he seem at all inclined to diminish the strength of his army. The Ottoman fleet remains with its top-gallantmasts down, but as yet hardly any measures have been taken, either to equip or arm it, nor even to clean it from the filth which has been allowed to accumulate. Not even a sailor has yet been shipped, though he must expect the Sultan's Envoy immediately to claim it. Those who know the Pasha and his talent at making excuses, judge unfavourably of his submissive promises &c.

The common people more than ever lament the present state of affairs, and that the English have not taken possession of the place and relieve them from the yoke under which they have so long been groaning. They however console themselves with the idea that "Allah" has granted to Mehmed Ali and his worthey son Ibrahim, to continue to rule over this country for some time longer, until they shall have provoked him by their oppression to such a pitch, that they will at length be crushed with infamy and disgrace, and their descent from power be as rapid as the ascent of Mehmed Ali was to it. It is painful to hear the cries of the poor, and certainly things can't long remain in their present state.

Mehmed Ali daily visits the fortifications and drives in his carriage either to Gibara, or Moharreim Bey's gardens.

We have heard here that an engagement has taken place between Ibrahim's army and the Druses in which the latter were repulsed with the loss of 5,000 killed. This news is perhaps circulated for some particular object of Government; but so many similar reports from the same source have been officially published, all equally false, that there are but few disposed to belive the one now so industriously propagpted.

27th. A French and Austrian vessel have just hove in sight. The former is supposed to be a transport, daily expected, though to nothing is positively known as whence they come.

SMYRNA, JANUARY 8TH.

The french Brig Alcibiade has arrived here from Beirout we have received no letters by her and are only able to give our readers such general news as we have been able to collect.

Beirout was quiet, and no fears were entertained of its tranquillity being disturbed. Egyptian troops who have followed Ibrahim continue to make their submission to the Sultan's dominion, and provisions in consequence of the rapid increase of the population, have become scarce and dear. In the interior, bands of robbers prowl about and waylay and sometimes wantonly murder the unfortunate traveller whom they may encounter. At Aleppo and Damascus all was quiet, the Consuls had long since returned and business was transacted with less fear. Mr. Guys the French Consul at Aleppo has particularly distinguished himself during the troubles in relieving the hardships of the inhabitants through his great influence with the Governor. He lately succeeded in saving from the enemies of the country a rich and distinguished Turk who had fallen into their hands.

The inhabitants of Jerusalem, particularly the convents continue to suffer severely from the excesses and contributions levied on them by the Bedouins.

We have again to announce a murder on Saturday last by the horrid use of the knife on the slightest occasions. In this instance a tavern keeper has fallen a victim to the intemperate wrath of his servant and under circumstances more than usually trivial.

On the same day an old man was violently abused by a younger Greek, who was in company with the son of the former. The dispute ran high and the son took part with his friend against his father. Blows and abuse were at length exchanged and the quarrel terminated, as is usually the case, by the use of the knife. The old man in this instance used it against his 2 opponents both of whom he wounded severely.

We have to announce the death of the Armenian Catholic Bishop Papasian on Sunday last very suddenly from apoplexy. The venerable prelate was in his 70th year, and was carried to his last long home on the following day, with all the pomp and parade for which Catholic ceremonies in this country are so celebrated. He was a pious good man and has left many sincere friends to lament his loss.

We have recently heard of the loss of an English vessel bound homewards from Constantinople, and the Greek papers mention the loss of a Danish vessel on the South side of the Isle of Siphonos bound with a cargo of Coffee from the Brazils to Constantinople. Our endeavours to obtain the names of these 2 vessels have however been unfortunately in vain.

The cutter yacht *Turquoise* has recently returned to our road, having been to Long Island to afford assistance to the "Gondola" belonging to Lord Canning lost at that place, All hopes of getting her off having been abandoned, the hull and other lots were sold on Tuesday last for a trifle less than £300 to Mr. Pezzer, and the fittings up &c &c. to other individuals. Such is the known activity of Mr. P. that we may almost feel confident of seeing this beutiful vessel in a few days hove down at the Casenage, and fit for sea before two months have elapsed.

COURT AND FASHION.

The Queen and the Princess Royal are in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council on the 8th of December, at Buckingham Palace. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 10th of December to the 26th of January.

On the 15th the ceremony of churching the Queen was performed in Her Majesty's private apartments at Buckingham Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Only Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting, and the Deputy Clerk of the Closet, were present.

On the 21st the Princess Royal was vaccinated. In celebration of the event, the Queen, for the first time since her confinement, dined with the Royal circle.

On the 23rd the Court left Buckingham Palace for Windsor. It is expected that Her Majesty will make a lengthened stay at the Castle merely proceeding to Town for a day or two, to open Parliament on the 26th instant.

Intelligence has been received of the death of the Dowager Princess of Reuss-Koestriz. Being a great aunt to Her Majesty, the Court went into mourning.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—This interesting ceremony will not take place until after the meeting of Parliament, as we are informed it is the understood wish of the King of the Belgians and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg to stand *in person*. It will be celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James's and with rather more state than is generally expected. The different branches of the Nobility connected with the Court, we have reason to believe, will be honored with invitations. The god-fathers are the Duke of Sussex, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg; and the god-mothers, the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duchess of Gloucester. The names of the infant Princess will be Victoria Adelaide Louisa, the latter after Her Majesty the Queen of Belgians.—*Overland Mail, Jan.* 4.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, JAN. 6.

On Monday evening, their Majesties received the Ambassador of Turkey to the Court of St James's, Marshal Oudinot, the Marquis de Miraflores, and several members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Yesterday evening, another grand reception for ladies and gentlemen took place at the Tuileries, and was attended not less brilliantly than that of Sunday. The arrivals in the great court-yard continued without intermission till a late hour. Several foreign nobility of high distinction were present.

"Several journals," says the Ministerial evening paper, "have spoken of a general review of the troops quartered in Paris and the neighbourhood, which Marshal Soult intended to hold, as Minister of War, but had met with an opposition he did not foresee. We are authorised to declare that this statement is completely false and unfounded."

M. Jacques Lefebvre has been elected a member of the committee on the Credits Extraordinary, etc., in the room of General Bugeaud.

The Archbishop of Paris gave a grand reception to the Clergy of Paris and the Banlieue the day before yesterday. The attendance was very numerous, and the senior curé of the capital delivered a complimentary address to the Prelate.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order of St. George, second class, on Admiral Sir R. Stopford.

The following is from Constantinople, dated 18th ult., but not, from our ordinary correspondent:—

"An Austrian and an English steam-boat have arrived here within fifteen hours of each other, and thrown the whole city into commotion. The Austrian vessel, the *Marianna*, comes from Mormorizza, where the allied fleet is not lying, and the English steamer *Stromboli* direct from Alexandria. The Internuncio, the Baron de Sturmer, who, from his activity, may be called the legs of the diplomatic body, if Lord Ponsonby is truly called its head, immediately set the paddles of the *Marianna* against revolving, and hastened in her to his lordship at Therapia. A council was held yesterday afternoon at the British Ambassador's by the representatives of the four Powers on the important dispatch brought by the *Stromboli*, which announces the unconditional submission of the Pacha of Egypt, throwing himself entirely upon the good offices of the allies. The result of this conference at Therapia is quite unknown, and still less the decision of the Porte. The ministerial crisis continues, but the denouement will not be long waited for. This internal question is of the utmost gravity, and must have an immense influence on the new series of events, which is on the point of attending the execution of the Treaty of July 15. The Grand Marshal of the Palace, Riza Pacha, sustained as he has been by the Sultan Mother and Russia, is probably by the time dismissed, and replaced by Ahmet Fethi Pacha."

A letter from Rome, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says: "Although some journals have doubted that negotiations have been commenced between the Court of Portugal and Don Miguel, we can assert, not only that they exist, but also that they are far advanced. It is almost certain that the Prince will at length renounce his claims to the throne. He will continue to reside at Rome, with the title of Majesty and Prince of Braganza. A portion of his large domains in Portugal will be secured to him by the Portuguese government, but without leaving the direct control in his hands."

"Queen Christina of Spain," says the *Moniteur Parisien*, "has arrived at Rome, and has been received by the Pope with all the distinction due to her Majesty."

Our Madrid correspondence of 28th ult. states, that it was confidently expected in the capital that peace would eventually be maintained with Portugal, although some more troops had left for the frontier. The preliminary editorial operations throughout Spain were understood to be going on favourably for the Regency. The *Madrid Gazette* contains the following decree of the Minister of Finance:—

"Art. 1. The temporary Royal decree of 12th January, 1834, admitting the conversion of the inscriptions of 4 and 5 per cent. transferable debt, in bonds, to bearer of the same classes, is revoked from this day; the circumstance provided for in that decree, so that its effect might cease, being realised.—Art. 2. The clauses of Art. 16 of the treaty of Dec. 6, 1834, are maintained; 1st, for the conversion of bonds to bearer, in nominative inscriptions, payable in Madrid; 2d, for the exchange of bonds, in foreign countries, for bonds at Madrid. The necessary documents whose coupons bear the date of May 1 and November 1, are to be prepared immediately. These new documents will bear the date of the day of delivery on exchanging the coupons, without altering the dates of May 1 and November 1."

The Barcelona papers mention that some acts of brigandage had been renewed in upper Catalonia, and, as was suspected, by some former Carlist guerilla chiefs. Energetic measures had been prescribed to the local authorities for their prompt repression.

The King of Hanover, according to the *Cassel Gazette*, would have given an audience a few days since, to Colonel Radowitz, previous to his departure for Berlin, had not his Majesty been indisposed. The same journal says:—"English lawyers are at present in Hanover discussing the claim which the King makes to some Crown jewels, now in the hands of the Queen of England. It is reported that no arrangement is likely to be come to, and that the King intends to institute a suit at law against her Majesty for their recovery."

A letter from Amsterdam states, that the budget of expenditure for 1801, and that of the ways and means for the same estimates have been adopted. The fall in the Dutch funds continues. Navigation is still impeded by the ice.

A Coruna letter, of 29th ultimo., says that the Captain of the *Clyde* steamer seemed to have completely lost his senses when the ship was on fire, since he threatened to shoot any body who should come on board to assist him. He at length allowed boats from an English and a Swedish ship to board him, and a few packages were thus saved. Some powder on board the *Clyde* had fortunately been thrown into the sea. Nobody lost their lives.

We learn from Nice that as the French brig *Ffre* was entering that port, on the 28th ult., she impeded the movements of an English vessel suspended her progress until the French ship was warned into harbour. The cutter, finding her passage stopped by one of the brig's hawsers, called upon those on board to lower it. As this was not done with sufficient promptitude, and damage to both ships being likely to ensue, the Captain of the cutter ordered one of his sailors, who was out in a boat, to cut the rope.' For this the Captain of the brig made a complaint to the French Consul, but the explanation of the commander of the cutter, as to the necessity of the act, was fully satisfactory, and there the matter ended.

Advices from Caghari of 24th ult. say: "The French brig *Alcio* has just been wrecked. Her cargo is lost, but the crew and passengers were saved and proceeded to Bonifacio. The French gun-boat the *Sœur-Bien-Aimee* is also wrecked."

Among the students of the University of Bonn are the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklemburg Schwerin, Prince Frederic William of Hesse, Prince Christino of Holstein, and Prince Chlodwig of Holenlohe-Waldeeburg.

A letter from Trieste, of 21st ult., says that for 35 years so rigorous a winter as the present has never been experienced there. The snow lies five and six feet deep round the town.'

There are at preseet reckoned among the population of Rome 1,529 secular priests, 32 of whom her bishops, 2,138 monks, and 1, 497 nuns.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE NEW YEAR.—Let us imagine that an Englishman had been absent on a long voyage for the past year, during which period no news of any kind had reached him. On his return, how great would be his amazement on reading the public prints and hearing the talk of the day; the speculations on the chances of peace; the reference to the alliance broken; the result of the new alliance; the rumour of changing alliances; the isolation of France; the close junction of England with the despotic Powers; the great armaments which are proceeding. "I left you," he would say, "in profound peace, and I find you in the midst of preparations for war. What can have been the cause of this great change in so short a space of time?' The short answer would be that Lord Palmerston had been taking measures to strengthen the security of the peace of Europe.

"And do you call this improved security?" would be the wondering inquiry of the voyager.—"Oh," would be the rejoinder, "Lord Palmerston has succeeded completely; he has reduced Mehemet Ali to his Egyptian boundaries."—"But what has he done with France, the mood of which is more important to the peace of Europe than the occupation of Syria by one despot or another?" Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the Eastern policy, the fact must be admitted that peace is less secure at this moment than it has been at any preceding period in the last quarter of a century. We enter the year 1841 in a general state of derangement and disturbance. West—the French alliance, which the Duke of Wellington so wisely pronounced the essential to the peace of Europe, broken; the Russian alliance unnatural, uncertain, and already distrusted. Everything is unsettled is the fact. Our arms have triumphed, and their triumph puts the policy of which they were the instruments on its trial. Gunnery and statesmanship are very different things. Our gunnery has been excellent; but what does it prove for Lord Palmerston's policy? Our sailors have but their mark, but it does not thence follow that the Foreign Secretary has hit his. The aim of the cannon does not establish the correctness of the aim of the statesman. Powder and ball have done their work, and now comes the experiment of the wisdom that has employed them as means for ends as yet uncertain. It remains to be seen whether the Sultan will be invigorated by thrusting the government of turbulent Syria on his feeble hands, and also whether battering down towns in that province has raised the security of peace in Europe. Within the last few days the reliance to be placed on the Russian alliance has come under discussion, the French having begun to build hopes of supplanting us upon friendly letters, which the Emperor is reported to have addressed to Louis Philippe. This is reckoning too fast, no doubt; but it has its importance as indicative of the eagerness of the French to make reprisals. Edifying it is to see the lecture which the *chronicle* delivers to our neighbours on the occasion: "Whenever the French unite with Russia, they must reckon on making sacrifices, notionly, of material interests, but of Liberal principles. What they can gain is doubtful and exists only in the imagination of those who see interest it is to deceive." Mutato nomine, is not this reflection as applicable to England as to France; and have we not already noted symptoms that a sacrifice of Liberal principles is the consequence of an alliance with the despots of Europe. The last remark of the Chronicle has been the burden of our objection to the confederacy it advocates, that "the gain is doubtful, and exists only in the imagination," we will not add "of those whose interest it is to deceive," but of those who, in pursuing schemes for the regeneration of Turkey, have overlooked the passions they had to do with in the most inflammable country in Europe.—(EXAMINER.)

EAST INDIA SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

NOVEMBER 4th.—Strath Eden, Cheape, Madras. La Bell Poule (with body of Napoleon) and corvette Favorite, both from St. Helena; at Cherbourg Senator, Grindley, Bengal. 7th.—Java, Duttrie, Java. La Belle Alliance, Doxford, Bengal. 8th.—Arabian, Brown, China City of Adelaide, Donaldson, Singapore. 9th.—Guisachen, Every, China. Superior, Dinning, the Cape. Cleveland, Marley, Bombay. 10th.—Papineau, Allan, the Cape. 11th.—Tamerlane, Mackenzie, Bengal. Warrior Cowey, Mauritius. City of London, Antrum. Singapore. Adam Lodge, James, Bengal. 12th.—Monarch, Booth, Bombay. 14th.—Queen Victoria, Conner, Bombay. Lynher, Browse, Mauritius. Potentate, Gilchrist, Batavia. 15th.—Wilson, Hourston, Bombay. 17th.—Jeanette Philippine, ——, Batavia. 21st.—Sophia, Johns, Singapore. 26th.—Alexander Johnstone, M'Donald, Bengal.

SHIPS BOUT TO SAIL FOR INDIA.

For BENGAL.—Renown, Dale Park, and Arcturus, January 5th. Tamerlane, Janes, and Romeo, January 12th. Dundee, January 15th. Elizabeth, January 25th.

For MADRAS and BENGAL.—Columbus, January 6th. Hindoostan and City of Poonah, January 20th. Thmes, February 1st. Northumberland, in April.

For MADRAS.—Claudine, February 10th. General Kyd, February 25th. Samarang, in March.

For BOMBAY.—Tory, Margaret, Ann, Florist, Guisachan, and Inglis, January 7th. Five, January 30th. Lady Faversham, January 25th.

For CEYLON.—Morning Star, January 10th. Symmetry, January 31st.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per ORIENTAL, Steamer, from ALEXANDRIA, &c., (arrived at FALMOUTH December 11th. Mrs. and Miss Marotti. Mrs. Stokes. Mrs. Bettington and servant. Mrs. Ogle, child, and servant. Mrs. Freeman. Mrs. Forbes, child, and two servants. Mrs. and Misses Dunlop. Baron C. de Capellen, Captain Yolland. Captain Mawdsley. Major M'Neil. Dr. Laidlaw. Dr. Stokes. Dr. Bone. Master Strange. Messrs. Tibaldi, Unwin, Pastie, Terry, Manley, Taynton, Gibbard, Allen, Pugh, Varnham, Valbuzane, Langley, Locke, and Green.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per GEORGE IV., for MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Panting, Dr. and Mrs. Bace, Mrs and Miss Gibson. Captain Charlton. Messrs. Atkinson, Raikes, Brow, Bryne. Dennett, Blomfield, Basden, Candy, Carter, Clark, Cameron, Dwyer, Draper, Davies, Halked, Hughes, Hillsden, Hilbers, Kent, Keats, Kennedy, Lloyd, Mackie, Maconochie, Pearse, Pollard, Porteous, Pulby, Poynder, Repton, Seaton, Synge, Sealey, Whittall, and Willis.

Per WORCESTER, for MADRAS and BENGAL.—Captain and Mrs. Oliver Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, C. S. Miss Jeffery. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey. Mr. Forsyth. M. C. S. Mr. Prendergast, M. C. S. Capt. Young, B. 50th N. I. Mr. Browne. Messrs. Abdy, Grant, Begbie, Southey, Bruce, Drew, Andrews, Foley, Morton, S. Morton, MacIntosh, D'Aguilar, Irwin, Campbell, Hume, Rolfe, H. B. Smith, Stewart, Cheetham.

THE ARMY.

War-Office, Dec. 15*th*.—2nd Foot.—Ensign John Henry Grant, from the 10th foot, to be Lieut. without p., v. Ralph, promoted; Ensign George Edward Alexander Tobin, from the 11th Foot, to be Lieutenant, v. Dickinson, appointed to the 7th Foot; Ensign Demetrius Wyndham Grevis James, to be Lieutenant, by p., v. Honeywood, who retires; and Francis Gildea, Gent. to be Ensign by p., v. James.

4th Foot.—Lieutenant John Snodgrass, to be Captain by p., v. Hilton, who retires; Ensign Frederick Paul Haines, to be Lieutenant by p., v. Snodgrass; and Theobald Pepper Roberts, Gent., to be Ensign, by p., v. Haines.

9th Foot.—Lieutenant John Urban Vigors, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieutenant, v. Farrant, promoted in the 69th Foot.

13th Foot.—Lieutenant Jame H. Fenwick, to be captain by p., v. Debman, who retires. Ensign William Williams, to be lieutenant by p., v. Fenwick. John Head, Gent., to be ensign by p., v. Williams.

17th Foot.—Surgeon Robert Dunkin Smyth, from the 76th Foot, to be surgeon v. Milligan, who exchanges.

25th Foot.—Captain Peter Browne, from the half-pay unattached, to be captain, v. John Henry Cooke, who exchanges, receiving the difference. lieutenant Skeffington Bristow, to be captain by p., v. Browne, who retires. Ensign James Ogilvy, to be lieutenant, by p., v. Bristow. Henry Edward Samuel Rudyerd, Gent. to be ensign by p., v. Ogilvy.

26th Foot.—Lieutenant Henry David Williams, from the 54th Foot, to be lieutenant v. Margary, who exchanges, and lieutenant Bartholomew O'Brien, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be lieut. v. Maule, promoted—both dated Dec. 16th, 1840.

35th Foot.—Major Benjamin Francis Dalton Wilson, to be lieutenant-colonel, by p., v. Butler, who retires. Captain John Gordon, to be major by p., v. Wilson. Lieutenant Frederick English, to be captain by p. v. Gordon. Ensign Thomas Teulon, to be lieutenant by p., v. English. Henry Skinner, Gent., to be ensign, by p.. v. Teulon. sergeant major George Gore, to be quartermaster, v. John Connon, who retires upon half-pay.

39th Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Newport Tinley, to to captain by p,, v. Innes, who retires. Ensign James C. Harvey, to be lieutenant by p., v. Tinley. James Henry Archer, Gent., to be ensign by p., v. Harvey.

40th Foot.—Philip William Miller, Gent., to be ensign by p., v. Little, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

54th Foot.—Lieut. John Ross Wheeler, to be captain by p., v. Wells who retires; ensign Thomas Mostyn, to be lieutenant by p., v. Wheeler; lieutenant Alfred Robert Margary, from the 26th Foot, to be lieutenant, v. Williams, who exchanges, dated Dec. 16th, 1840. De la poer Trench Bookey, Gent. to be ensign by p., v. Mostyn; and John Charles Hill Jones, Gent., to be ensign by p., v. Daubeney, appointed to the 55th Foot, dated Dec. 16th, 1840.

55th Foot.—Lieutenant Hector M'Caskill to be capt. by p., v. Barrell, who retires; ensign John George Schaw to be lieuteoant, by p., v. M'Caskill; and ensign Frederick Sikes Daubeney. from the 54th Foot, to be ensign v. Schaw.

57th Foot.—Ensign Warren Ahmuty, to be lieut. without p., v. Junor, deceased, dated Aug. 25th, 1840; ensign Henry Braddel Croker, to be lieutenant, by p., v. Ahmuty, whose promotion by p. has been cancelled, James Morphett, Gent., to be ensign, without p., v. Raikes, promoted in the 62nd Foot; and Justin Edward Daniel M'Carthy, Gent. to be ensign, without p., v. Croker, dated Dec. 16, 1840.

62nd Foot.—Ensign Frederick Thornton Raikes, from the 57th Foot, to be lieutenant without p., v. English, appointed to the 72nd Foot.

63rd Foot.—Ensign William Kenny, to be lieutenant by p., v. Crompton, who retires; and Francis Charles Annesley, Gent., to be Ensign by p., v. Kenny.

72nd Foot.—Captain the Hon. George Warren Edwards, from half-pay 14th Foot, to be captain, v. Lewis Xavier Leslie, who exchanges; lieutenant Charles Moylan, to be captain by p., v. Edwards, who retires; lieut. John Thomas Joseph English, from the 62nd Foot, to be lieutenant, v. O'Brien, promoted; ensign George Ramsay Perceval, to be lieutenant, by p., v. Moylan; and William Parke Gent. to be ensign by p., v. Perceval.

94th Foot.—Captain John Stoddard, from half-pay unattached, to be captain v. M'Cleverty, appointed to the 79th Foot; Thomas Crawford Poole, Gent., to be ensign by p., v. Davenport, appointed to the 1st Foot.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Second lieutenant Christophilus Garstin, to be first lieutenant, without p., v. Vigors, appointed to the 9th Foot; ensign Henry Skinner, from the 35th Foot, to be Second lieutenant, v. Grastin, dated Dec. 16th.

BREVET.—Captain P. Browne, of the 25th Foot, to be major in the Army, dated January 10th, 1837.

War-Office, Dec. 18*th*.—35th Foot.—Quartermaster Robert Trafford, from the Rifle brigade, to be ensign without p., v. Skinner, appointed to the ceylon regiment.

44th Foot.—Ensign Frederick Shelton, to be lieut. by p., v. Macan, who retires; Henry Jeffereys White, Gent., to be ensign by p. v. Shelton.

55th Foot.—Ensign James Campbell, from the 72nd Foot, to be ensign v. Lord who exchages,

72nd Foot.—Ensign Arthur Owen Lord, from the 55th Foot, to be ensign v. Campbell who exchanges.

75th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon John Garnett Courtenay, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Gibb who exchanges.

90th Foot.—Assistant-Surgeon George Alexander Cowper, M. D., from the 29th Foot, to be Assistant-Sureeon, v. Dane, who exchanges.

Downing-street, Dec. 16*th*.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Grey, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of, and Resident Commissioner of Public lands in the Province of South Australia.

Robert Power, Esq., to be Surveyor General in the Island of Van Dieman's Land.

Boynton Wood, Esq, to be Surveyor General and Civil Engineer in the Colony of Sierra Leone.

18*th*.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the following Officers, viz.:—Captain Charles John Austen R. N., captain the Hon. William Waldegrave, R. N., captain Maurice Frederic F. Berkeley, R. N., captain Edward Collier, R. N., captain William Wilmot Henderson, R. N., captain Arthur Fanshawe, R. N., captain Houston Stewart, R. N. captain Edward Boxer, R. N., captain Henry Byam Martin, R. N., captain Henry John Codrington, R. N., lieut. colonel W. Walker, R. N., captain William Honeyman Henderson, R. N. and captain Horatio Thomas Austin, R. N.—to be Companions of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

War-Office, Dec. 29*th*.—13th Light Dragoons—Captain Charles Edmund Doherty, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, v. Weston, who exchanges.

15th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Assistant-Surgeon Edward Mockler, from the 79th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Reade, who exchanges.

9th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Arthur Lygard, to be Lieutenant, by p., v. Brownrigg, promoted in the 2nd West India Regiment.

16th Foot—Lieutenant William Ashmore, to be Captain, without p., v. Colley, deceased; Ensign William Scott Carter, to be Lieutenant, without p., v. Jones, deceased, dated Sept. 23rd, 1840; Ensign Thomas Garratt, to be Lieutenant, without p., v. Ashmore; Quartermaster Sergeant William Semple, to be Ensign without p., v. Carter; and Henry Alfred Macdonald, Gent., to be Ensign, without p., v. Garratt dated December 30th, 1840.

21st Foot—Lieutenant William John King, to be Captain, without p., v. Nicolls, deceased; Second Lieutenant John Patrick Stuart, to be Lieutenant, v. King—both dated October 3rd, 1840; and Gentleman Cadet Augustus Bolton, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, without p, v. Stuart.

26th Foot—Major Armine Simcoe Henry Mountain, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without p., v. Brevet-Colonel Oglander, deceased; Brevet Major William Johnstone, to be Major, v. Mountain—both dated June 23rd 1840; Lieutenant Thomas French, to be Captain, v. Johnstone; Ensign Henry B. Phipps, to be Lieutenant, v. French—both dated October 31st, 1840; Ensign Albany French Wallace, to be Lieutenant, by p., v. Phipps, whose promotion, by p., has been cancelled, and Troop Sergeant-Major Charles Duperier, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Ensign without p., v. Wallace.

35th Foot—Thomas Harries Wilson, Gent., to be Ensign by p, v. Trafford, who retires.

44th Foot—Ensign George Henry Skipton, to be Lieutenant, without p., v. Jenkins, deceased; Ensign and Adjutant Robert Kipling, to have the rank of Lieutenant—both dated Sept. 10th, 1840; and Walter Swayne, Gent., to be Ensign, without p, v. Skipton.

62nd Foot—Ensign, John Dane, to be Lieut., without p., v. Fulton, deceased, dated July 28th, 1840; and Ensign Robert Gubbins, to be Lieutenant, without p., v. Elkington, deceased, dated September 2nd, 1840.

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